

WILL SHUT OUT GRASPING ONES.

Operators, Weary of Being Accused of Holding Coal Prices Up, Will Not Sell to Mercenary Dealers.

MILITIA TO BE SENT HOME.

President Roosevelt Greets Strike Commission at Washington and Miners' Grievances Are Being Considered by Them.

Representatives of the coal operators in this city have decided upon their plan to discipline all retailers who insist on keeping up the price of coal to exorbitant rates. They will simply refuse to sell them coal.

This is directly in line with the intention of President Brier in his letter to the general manager of the Reading mines, yesterday, announcing the added price of 50 cents a ton for coal at the mines. All the other companies will follow his lead in both the matter of the price and the way in which the retailers are to be held down.

The operators are tired of having all the eddies of high prices heaped upon them, when as a matter of fact, they never raised the price of coal during the strike.

Dealers will get their own rate share of the first 200 tons of coal that reach this city. They will be carefully watched, and any of them that try to keep prices up to the ridiculous mark of \$10 or \$12 a ton will not be able to buy another ton of coal until the market is so glutted that their hogishness will not endanger the interests of the city.

Sales agents of the eight big coal companies to-day re-adjusted their price to the trade on a basis of \$5 alongside at the various entry ports on the Jersey shore, following the lead of President Brier, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company.

At \$7 a ton to their customers the retail dealers can realize a profit of \$2.00 to \$2.50. To the city of New York there is a freight charge of 17 1/2 cents from the Jersey ports. With an allowance made for the cost of the coal, and 50 cents for delivery the retail dealer can place a ton of coal in the consumer's cellar at a total cost to himself of \$5.52 1/2.

PRIDE MEETS ARBITRATION BOARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The members of the Strike Arbitration Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock to-day and went into conference with the President.

The President greeted the members of the Commission cordially. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely twenty minutes. The work to be done by the Commission was informally discussed. The President impressed upon the Commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented to them their instructions as follows:

"WHITE HOUSE.
"WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1902.
"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.
"Gentlemen: At the request both of the operators and of the miners, I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage-workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any cause for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle.

"I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as members of the commission. Mr. Wright being named as a recorder, also the letter from Mr. Mitchell, appointed Mr. Bowen and Mr. Seidl as assistants to the recorder.

"PHILADELPHIA, ROOSEVELT.
"With the instructions and the statements of the operators. The members of the Commission withdrew in a body. When they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of the Commission, to organize and prepare for their work.

The Commission went into executive session at 10 o'clock. Judge Gray was chosen chairman. Edward A. Moseley, who becomes an assistant to Recorder Wright by direction of the President, is Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Clegg, is also a member. Dr. Neil, the Assistant Recorder, is Professor of Political Economy at the Catholic University, near Washington.

The Commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock to meet again next Monday at 2 o'clock. After the adjournment the announcement was made that only two conclusions had been reported. The first of these was to admit the public at all formal meetings of the Commission, and the second was to permit the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of presenting a time for hearing which will be convenient for all concerned.

STILL CHARGING \$12 A TON FOR COAL HERE.

The Evening World to-day asked leading retail coal dealers of Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Long Island City for their figures.

In Manhattan \$12 was the price asked by the Association dealers. A sixth of the dealers, however, said they had not heard from the committee meeting of yesterday, but I believe that a reduction was made from \$12 to \$10.50.

Dealers in Brooklyn stated that the coal furnished cost at \$10 to retail, but that they were asking \$12.50.

Dealers in Long Island City asked \$12.50, but one dealer stated that he had had his time on the head with two.

FREE GRANT TO CENTRAL.

Aldermen Decide to Approve the Plan to Widen Fourth Avenue and Close Thoroughfares Above Forty-seventh Street.

TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT NEAR

Railroad Will Push Work Now That It Has Official Sanction and Another Step Is Taken in the Direction of Electric Traction.

The Aldermanic Committee has been giving numerous hearings to the project of the New York Central Railroad contemplating the closing of several street crossings and the widening of Fourth Avenue, decided to-day to approve the measure.

Numerous hearings have been given on the matter. Many property owners objected to the proposed extension and engaged lawyers to defeat the plan before the committee. With the plans now approved the company proposes to push work at once on the improvement.

The plans contemplate the closing of streets from Forty-seventh to Fifty-third, one block either side of Fourth Avenue, and widening that thoroughfare to admit of the placing of extra tracks. This improvement anticipates the first move in the substitution of electricity for steam as the motive power for all trains running to and from the Grand Central station.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS IN ELECTION ROW.

Squabble Over Candidates for Junior President Ended by Principal's Action.

Class politics, with all their attendant petty schemes and counterplots, are occupying the attention of the girls who attend the Brooklyn Girls' High School, for the annual election of class officers is at hand. There was some feeling expressed about the election of senior class president when 215 votes were counted by the tellers, despite the fact that there were only 214 girls present when the vote was taken, but the commotion thus produced was only a gentle squabble compared to the cyclone of disapproval which has arisen over the election of the junior president.

The junior class elections were to have taken place this afternoon, but they are now indefinitely postponed by the action of the principal of the school, who decided to-day that there should be no election of junior officers until the great disturbances created by the girls in their petition addressed to the three candidates in the field.

The two fraternities, Gamma Sigma Psi and Kappa Phi, each nominated a candidate, and to counteract this influence the girls who did not belong to the Greek letter societies named still another candidate. She was elected to-day, and the election was held in a hall, which is a new requirement for candidates for office.

When the adherents of this independent candidate went to consult with Principal William B. Selzer about the matter, he upheld them in their right to nominate their own representative and to have their names on the list of candidates, but he refused to allow them to hold a standing of 80 per cent. in all her studies, which is a new requirement for candidates for office.

The independent candidate felt so sanguine of her success that she stirred up all her antagonism against her rivals, and the electioneering assumed such mammoth proportions that Principal Selzer decided to-day that he would forbid any junior class election this year.

NOTARY SAYS HIS NAME WAS FORGED

Summoned to Court, He Repudiates Signature on Bernard F. Martin's Petition.

Ernest Harvin, who is fighting Bernard F. Martin in the Thirtieth Senatorial District, had John F. McBride, a notary, of No. 69 Greenwich Street, in Jefferson Market Court this morning, charging him with forging the signature of McBride on the petition for independent nomination under the charter of the Greater New York Democracy. McBride did not personally witness the signature of many of the signers.

Notary McBride made affidavit that thirty pages of the petition, containing the names to which his name as notary was attached, was forged.

Magistrate Brann discharged McBride, and Harvin will now try to locate the forger.

ODELL CUTS OUT TALK.

Greatly Fatigued, Governor Cancels Dates to Dates for To-Day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Gov. Odell, senatorial delegate and member of the party arrived here this afternoon. The governor held a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The governor, finding himself greatly fatigued, has cancelled his dates for Lockport and Niagara Falls, where he was to have spoken to-day.

ROUNDSMAN JACKSON FREE.

Acquitted on Charge of Assault During Rabbi Joseph's Funeral.

MOLINEUX AS HE ENTERS COURT-ROOM S TARGET FOR GLANCES FROM MANY WOMEN.



(Continued from First Page.)

Q. There is a salesman there, Mr. Arnold? A. Yes.

Q. What time was it? A. Five o'clock.

Q. Could you identify the man who bought the bottle-holder? A. I do not think I could.

Q. At the time the lights were lighted? A. Yes.

Q. You are almost sure that you couldn't identify the purchaser, A. I am.

Q. A cross-examination. Mr. Black brought out emphatically that Molineux was not the man who bought the bottle-holder.

Q. You testified before the Grand Jury and were examined in Mr. Osborne's office when you came to New York at the request of the District Attorney? A. I did.

Q. How did Mr. Osborne treat you? A. Not very gently.

Q. Am I in a bad way? interrupted the witness. "I think you are," replied ex-Gov. Black.

Justice Lambert interfered to tell Mr. Osborne if he had anything to say to say it in a formal objection.

Q. Did you sell only one bottle holder? A. Yes.

Q. Is this the one? A. It was similar.

Q. Did you have a good look at the man? A. I did.

Q. Then what? The most dramatic scene of the trial, Molineux arose and stood facing the witness.

Q. What? A. I dropped to it.

Finally Mr. Black understood what the witness meant.

He is not the man, said Miss Miller.

Q. Are you sure of it? A. I am sure.

Q. Remember, you are under oath and I want you to be perfectly sure. A. I am positive.

Q. Do you recollect his appearance, A. I do. He was tall and had a reddish hair.

Q. He was dressed in a blue suit, was he not? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Osborne then questioned the witness again.

Q. You got \$150 from the District Attorney's office, A. I did.

Justice Lambert then refused to let Mr. Osborne ask any questions that would tend to impeach the witness's testimony.

"This young woman," Mr. Osborne said, "is a witness of necessity and."

"Ask the next question," Justice Lambert said.

Q. Osborne's efforts to confuse the witness were unavailing. Miss Miller is a good-looking woman, about twenty-two years of age. She wore a blue fashionable made gown and a picture hat.

Q. Do you have any questions to ask the witness? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Osborne then questioned the witness again.

Q. One thing that you always have been sure of, however, that Molineux is not the man who bought the bottle-holder, A. I have always been sure of that fact.

Q. (At jurors' request) Was Mr. Arnold, the salesman, the man who bought the bottle-holder? A. Yes.

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SIAM'S PRINCE IN WALL STREET.

He Views the New Stock Exchange and Is Pleased with Brokers' Cheers.

His Royal Highness Samditch Chama Maha Vajirandh, Crown Prince of Siam, is the city's guest to-day. Under the guidance of James R. Reynolds, Mayor Low's secretary, and Engineer J. J. Martin, of the Bridge Department, he visited the Brooklyn and the Williamsburg bridges.

Then he went down to Wall street and was the guest of President Keppeler, of the Stock Exchange.

The Prince and his party reached the Exchange about ten minutes before closing time (3 o'clock) and were ushered in on the main floor. President Keppeler made a short address, to which the Prince responded with equal brevity.

Then the party, accompanied by President Keppeler, went around to the new building on Broad street, where the Prince's eyes opened with wonder as he gazed at the massive columns and plate glass windows.

So interested was he that he was not satisfied until President Keppeler had taken him down into the basement, where the big vaults are. For his special benefit the door of the main vault, which weighs thirteen tons, was swung open and locked. Two clerks remained on the inside of the vault while the door was closed, and this seemed to amuse the Prince very much. The party then left for the Weather Bureau.

During the Prince's short tour around the financial district his carriage was followed by an enormous crowd. The curb brokers cheered him loudly and for awhile the street was impassable.

KING TO REPEAT ROYAL PAGEANT.

20,000 Troops Will Join in Post Coronation Display for Disappointed Londoners.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The royal progress through London to-morrow, which has been arranged at considerable expense with the object of allaying the disappointment caused by the abandonment of the second day's procession at the time of King Edward's coronation, promises to be a less fashionable than a popular display.

Much curiosity has been aroused by the disappearance of the names of the King's daughters from the list of those participating in the procession. Neither the Princess of Wales, Fife, nor Charles of Denmark, are included in the latest official programme, though they appeared in the earlier ones.

The procession will start from Buckingham Palace at noon, and will consist of a detachment of blue-jackets, squadrons of Horse Guards, Dragoon, Hussars and Lancers and eight state landaus, with the royal family and members of the household, the rear being brought up by Lord Roberts, the Sovereign's escort of Life Guards, the state carriage containing the King and Queen, escorted by the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Argyll, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Charles of Denmark, and a score of equestrians and aides.

Their Majesties will lunch at the Guildhall and will return to the Palace at 3 o'clock.

The route of the procession will be lined by about 20,000 troops.

PURSE-SNATCHER CAUGHT.

Miss O'Connor, of Brooklyn, Too Fleet for Fred Nell.

Frederick Nell, sixteen years of age, of No. 21 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, is under arrest in the Adams station charged with stealing a chateaufort bag from Catherine O'Connor, of Nassau street, while she was walking on Park street.

When Nell snatched the bag from Miss O'Connor he ran across the square at Borough Park and into Fulton street, closely pursued by Miss O'Connor. At Myrtle avenue and Adams street he was dragged by Edward McCough, of No. 25 Third street, who handed him over to a constable. The bag contained a pocket-book and some trinkets, which were not recovered.

Rules Against Molineux.

The justice ruled the prosecution could proceed with its testimony as it had planned to do. Osborne smiled at his victory and went on with his questions, proceeding from letter to letter in showing the resemblance of each to each.

Q. I ask you, Mr. Tyrrell, if it is not a fact that the address of the police package there is a break wherever an "e" precedes a "t," a "c" or an "a," and there is no such character in the Cornish and Barnett letters? A. With but two exceptions.

Witness then held up two exhibits—one conceded to be in the handwriting of Molineux and the other in that of Osborne. He then pointed out the difference in the Cornish and Barnett letters and showed the same characteristics as appear in Molineux's conceded writing.

When Tyrrell took up the handwriting on the police package, Mr. Osborne told him to be brief in his explanations of what he deduced from his characteristics.

Hard Work for Expert.

Without the use of the blackboard Tyrrell found it difficult to explain the points of resemblance between the letters in this address and those of the admitted Cornish and Barnett letters. Point after point, such as the curving termination of letters, the spacing between letters, and the shading of lines, he tried to explain, but was plainly embarrassed by the necessity of explaining everything verbally instead of illustrating on the board.

The proceedings became tedious, and many persons, especially women, left the courtroom while Tyrrell was on the stand.

PRISON CLERK ARRESTED.

Barrett Learned Behind Bars Opportunities for Swindling.

M. J. Barrett, until Sept. 30 a clerk in the Sing Sing Prison while a prisoner there, was arrested to-day by Detective Sergts. Munday, Fogarty and Collins, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Barrett's duties gave him an insight into the methods of drawing requests. It is alleged that he presented a check for \$22.50 to J. W. Goddard & Sons, silk dealers, No. 100 Bleeker street, purporting to have been drawn by Warden Johnson, and secured the money.

It was stated at Police Headquarters that a trap was laid for Barrett after he had successfully passed bogus checks on other firms who do business with the prison authorities. He was arrested as he came out of the Bleeker street store.

BLOOD MANIA OF SLAYER YOUNG.

Man Who Butchered Mrs. Pulitzer the Author of a Curious Plea for Wholesale Slaughter.

HE SAYS IT "PURIFIES."

Quotes Historical Instances to Prove His Theory that Movements Can Only Be Conducted with Blood Flowing in Torrents.

William Hooper Young, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, is the author of an article in the October number of The Crusader, entitled "Sunrise in Hell."

It is a gory effusion, bristling with swords and slaughter and is particularly impressive, coming from the pen of a man who committed one of the ghastliest crimes in the criminal history of New York.

The Crusader is published in Hoboken by Dixie Anzer, who was Young's friend and business partner. It is in magazine form and purports to be an organ of advanced thought. In the language of "The Crusader" blazes its own path toward the eternal goal, along new lines, guided by truth and new ideas.

The Crusader is done in pink and black. The Crusader is represented at a knight in full armor bestriding a horse labeled "Honor, Enlightenment and Justice," and carrying a banner inscribed "Purity."

The horse is trampling on a figure marked "Ignorance," and the Crusader is shown smiting with his sword another figure marked "Superstition."

Young's Star Article.

Young's article is "featured." It is advertised on the cover in big black type and is copyrighted by Mr. Anzer. Here are some extracts from it:

"The advance guard of civilization is the sword. The sword enslaves some and liberates others. It subjugated the Indians and the American colonies the freedom. Reeking in blood it established the Roman Empire and then overthrew it.

In view of the fact that the "Blood Atonement" doctrine of the Mormon Church has been set aside as a motive for Young's crime—being a follower of Brigham Young—the following passages are significant:

"The sword demands its due in blood for peace or war and holds its priests and captains to keep a strict tally. Blood is the tribute it asks from all nations, and none can escape payment. It has not allowed the altar of sacrifice to go unattended. Victims are demanded every day as they were in the days of Pharaoh, and later of Montezuma, only the blood of the innocent is spared. The blood of liberty by the thirteen colonies was enormous, but greater still was that paid for the liberty of the slaves.

"Blood Cleanses."
"As the blood on the cross cleansed the world, so the blood of humanity sacrificed for a good cause, cleanses those who live to enjoy it."

"The sword is the basis of defense of warfare and the shedding of blood, citing George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Sherman, and the many others, as benefactors of humanity. According to Young the more merciless laud is the more good it does. He reasons it out this way:

"War is a great destroyer; it may be honorable, but it is merciless. It calls for sacrifice from all participants. It has ever been of the 'kill and burn' order. The proclamations of the Continental Congress did not appeal to King George, but the slaughter of his troops brought him to reason. Only when Lincoln's Emancipation edict was handed to the South through a sea of blood did the slaves in reality become free. For the benefit of future generations, civilizing a savage horde blood is the only payment taken. It is the tribute demanded for enlightenment. Blood is the great purifier, and war makes many unconscious martyrs.

"The Blood Sacrifice.
"No nation as yet has been civilized without paying the purchase price in blood. The blood of the innocent is the price of civilization. As the scene finds the altar of sacrifice reeking in a scarlet fluid. As at the sunrise in hell, superstitious hosts in their own retreat, and then only is the sword, leading the hosts of civilization, raised."

William Hooper Young deceived Mrs. Anna Pulitzer to his apartment at Sixty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, killed her and attempted to cut up her body with a hatchet. He was arrested by a constable in a trunk, took it over back of Jersey City, tied a weight to it and sunk it in an abandoned arm of the Morris Canal. Then he packed the blood-soaked trunk with clothing and books and shipped it to Chicago. He was captured in Derby, Conn., less than a week after the commission of the crime.

USE WORLD WANTS EVERY TIME.

1,006 Paid Help Wants in this morning's World.

BUT

376 Paid Help Wants in the thirteen other New York papers combined.

AGENTS 10

BAKERS 10

BARTENDERS 11

BOOKBINDERS 11

BOOKKEEPERS 11

BOYS 98

BRASS WORKERS 10

BUSHMEN 20

BUTCHERS 25

CABINET MAKERS 3

CANVASSERS 3